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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/621,054	07/15/2003	Jan K. Caers	17595 (BOT)	8812
7590 08/28/2006			EXAMINER	
STEPHEN DONOVAN ALLERGAN, INC.			ANDERSON, CATHARINE L	
T2-7H			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2525 Dupont Drive Irvine, CA 92612			3761	
,			DATE MAILED: 08/28/2006	5

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		6				
	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
	10/621,054	CAERS ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	C. Lynne Anderson	3761				
The MAILING DATE of this communication Period for Reply	appears on the cover sheet wi	th the correspondence address				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REWHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory per Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by state Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the material patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	DATE OF THIS COMMUNIC t 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a re- tiod will apply and will expire SIX (6) MON atute, cause the application to become AB	CATION. poly be timely filed THS from the mailing date of this communication. ANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status						
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07	7 June 2006.					
2a)⊠ This action is FINAL . 2b)☐ T	☐ This action is FINAL. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.					
3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is						
closed in accordance with the practice unde	er Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D	. 11, 453 O.G. 213.				
Disposition of Claims						
4) Claim(s) 1-3,6-9,12-15 and 17-26 is/are per	nding in the application.					
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are without	frawn from consideration.					
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.						
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-3,6-9,12-15 and 17-26</u> is/are reje	ected.					
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.						
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and	d/or election requirement.					
Application Papers						
9) The specification is objected to by the Exam	iner.					
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) a		by the Examiner.				
Applicant may not request that any objection to t						
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the corr	rection is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).				
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the	Examiner. Note the attached	Office Action or form PTO-152.				
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for fore a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority docume 2. Certified copies of the priority docume 3. Copies of the certified copies of the papplication from the International Bur	ents have been received. ents have been received in Apriority documents have been eau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	pplication No received in this National Stage				
* See the attached detailed Office action for a	list of the certified copies not	received.				
Attachment(s)	_					
 Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/Paper No(s)/Mail Date 6/22/06. 	Paper No(s	ummary (PTO-413))/Mail Date Iformal Patent Application (PTO-152) 				

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 7 June 2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In response to the applicant's argument that Gardiner fails to disclose first and second plurality of perforations that are non-overlapping, it is noted that Gardiner shows first and second plurality of perforations in figure 5. The first plurality comprising the four perforations labeled Mon, Tue, Wed, and Thurs, and the second plurality comprising the three perforations labeled Fri, Sat, and Sun.

In response to the applicant's argument that Whitmore also fails to disclose first and second plurality of perforations, it is noted that the first and second plurality disclosed by Whitmore comprise rows and columns, respectively. The first and second plurality may be defined as a portion of one row and a portion of a column such that the first and second plurality do not overlap. Therefore, Whitmore fulfills the limitations of the claim.

In response to applicant's argument that the combination of Walker and Gardiner is nonanalogous art, it has been held that a prior art reference must either be in the field of applicant's endeavor or, if not, then be reasonably pertinent to the particular problem with which the applicant was concerned, in order to be relied upon as a basis for rejection of the claimed invention. See *In re Oetiker*, 977 F.2d 1443, 24 USPQ2d 1443 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, the teaching of Gardiner of the use of a device having a plurality of perforations during injection is applicable to the method disclosed by Walker

because the general method of injecting is common to the injection of both insulin and botulinum toxin. Therefore, the teaching of Gardiner is applicable to the method of Walker.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States

Claims 1-3 and 8-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Gardiner (4,228,796).

Gardiner discloses a device 10, as shown in figure 1, comprising a material 12 with an upper face, a lower face, and a plurality of perforations extending completely through the material. The plurality of perforations are comprised in non-overlapping first and second plurality of perforations, as shown in figure 5, the first plurality comprising the four perforations labeled Mon, Tue, Wed, and Thurs, and the second plurality comprising the three perforations labeled Fri, Sat, and Sun. The device is for assisting in making injections, and therefore is fully capable of being used to assist hyperhydrosis therapy.

With respect to claims 2 and 8, the material 12 has an exterior border that is not perforated, as shown in figure 5.

With respect to claims 3 and 9, the material 12 is flexible to that the exterior border is in contact with a dermal area during use, as shown in figure 5.

Claims 1-2, 6-8, 12-13, and 22-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Whitmore, III et al. (6,036,632).

Whitmore discloses a device 10, as shown in figure 1, comprising a material 14 with an upper face, a lower face, and a plurality of perforations 12 extending completely through the material. A first group of perforations, the columns, are spaced apart by a first uniform distance. A second group of perforations, the rows, are spaced apart by a second uniform distance that is not equal to the first. The first and second plurality may be defined as a portion of one row and a portion of a column such that the first and second plurality do not overlap. The device is for assisting in making injections, and therefore is fully capable of being used to assist hyperhydrosis therapy.

With respect to claims 2 and 8, the material 14 has an exterior border that is not perforated, as shown in figure 1.

With respect to claims 6-7 and 12-13, the perforations have a first end opening at the upper face and a second end opening at the lower face, wherein the diameter of the first opening is greater than the diameter of the second end, as shown in figure 4.

With respect to claims 22-24, the distance between the perforations is 0.5 cm, as disclosed in column 1, line 47.

With respect to claims 25-26, the perforations have a conical shape, as shown in figure 5, and therefore the cross section of the perforations can be drawn as two non-parallel lines.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 14-15 and 17-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Walker (US 2002/0086036) in view of Gardiner (4,228,796).

Walker discloses all aspects of the claimed invention with the exception of the use of a device having a plurality of perforations. Walker discloses in paragraphs [0087]-[0088] a method for assisting in hyperhydrosis therapy comprising determining a dermal area of a patient which exhibits hyperhydrosis by use of an iodine starch test, marking the area to be treated, and injecting botulinum toxin at the location of the mark.

Gardiner teaches the use of a device comprising a material having an upper face, a lower face, and a plurality of perforations to assist in marking a dermal area to be given multiple injections, as disclosed in column 40-43. The device allows the user to mark areas that need to be injected and identify areas that have already been injected, as disclosed in column 1, lines 29-39.

It would therefore be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to employ the device of Gardiner in the method for assisting hyperhydrosis therapy of Walker to allow for the marking of areas that need to be injected and identification of areas that have already been injected.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to C. Lynne Anderson whose telephone number is (571) 272-4932. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Tanya Zalukaeva can be reached on (571) 272-1115. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

C/A cla

August 20, 2006

TATYANA ZALUKAEVA SUPERVISORY PRIMARY EXAMINER